



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to prohibit the retirement of United States legal tender notes was read a second time. The Pension Appropriation bill was further considered.

The House had under consideration the District Government bill, which was finally passed. A motion to go into committee on the Tariff bill was adopted by one majority, but the opponents of the measure at once commenced to filibuster.

The President has relieved himself of a great obligation by nominating Mr. Packard to the Liverpool consulate, but as the Senate was under no obligation to that extensively advertised individual we don't see the necessity for it to confirm the appointment. Mr. Hayes has paid his debt, fulfilled his part of the bargain, and that is as much as Mr. Packard ought to expect, and if the Senate rejects the nomination he will have to blame the members thereof, not the President. Should the Senate refuse to confirm the nomination, as it did Mr. McLean's, Mr. Packard might follow Mr. McLean's example, and make a Louisiana confession; and while the Senate could not be held responsible for that any more than it could for any of the previous vagaries of the carpet baggers, the whole country would be enlightened by it, and no harm would be done, for Mr. Hayes has a legal title to his office, has done nothing since his inauguration to render him liable to impeachment, and will not resign, no matter how direct and positive the proof of the fraud by which he obtained his position.

It is now said that even should Congress agree to reimburse Virginia for the advances she made to the General Government during the war of 1812, of which, however, in the present temper of that body, there seems but little likelihood, the sum actually received would be exceedingly small, because the United States invested to a considerable extent in Virginia bonds before the war, holds those bonds yet, has received very little interest on them, and did not fund them under the funding bill. In other words that if the accounts between Virginia and the United States be squared the balance due the former will be insignificant. Of late all of Virginia's hopes have been like dead sea fruit, but instead of allowing herself to be depressed by such untoward circumstances, they should inspire her to renewed exertions, and, actuated by the spirit that has characterized her from the days of her infancy until now, she should pick her flint and try it again. The blight of radicalism has affected her sorely, but there's a better time coming, for any change in her affairs can not now be for the worse.

It is now said that the Florida frauds, as confessed by Messrs. McLean and Dennis, will be exposed to the gaze of an expectant North by means of an investigation of the means by which Mr. Bisbee, radical Congressman from the district in which the frauds were committed, obtained his seat. All the radical leaders are as familiar with the particulars of the fraud as the people in the South are, but some of the rank and file are as yet uninformed in regard to it, and for their benefit, and to keep Congress' hand in, the investigation should be held, and if Mr. Bisbee should lose his seat by it, it will be no more than he deserves, and neither Florida nor the country would be hurt.

No matter how much the Irish may dislike England, or how great may be the reasons for that dislike, we have too high an opinion of Irish character to believe that Irishmen would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by a war between England and Russia to exhibit that dislike by an attack upon the former; and no matter what may be the feeling in other sections of the Union respecting a war between the two countries referred to, there can be no doubt, that the sympathy of Virginia would be with England.

The libraries of the country, containing over a thousand volumes, are to be pitied, for the House Committee on Education has determined to report a bill for supplying them with one copy of all the books issued by the Government. If the committee would report a bill appropriating to the libraries referred to the money that will be spent in printing the books issued by the Government, which nobody reads, it would evince a desire to benefit the public that would be gratefully appreciated.

The Will of William M. Tweed.
NEW YORK, May 7.—William Edleston, one of the counsel of the late Wm. M. Tweed, sent to Controller Kelly yesterday two documents, which Mr. Tweed had wished to be given to the city, after his death for the benefit of the city. One was the assignment by Sheriff O'Brien, of one half of his claim of \$300,000 against the city, which was purchased by Tweed, and the other, was a conveyance of about 130 acres of land, in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., together with mills and other property conveyed by Tweed in 1872 to J. Foster Davey and now conveyed to the city.

Ticklish.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 7.—The Supreme Court, this morning, sustained the action of the lower court in the case of William Greenleaf, the murderer, who is under sentence to be hanged next Friday, and his execution will take place on that day at noon, unless Executive clemency shall be interposed, towards which strong efforts are being made.

An election for town commissioners at Waldon, N. C., yesterday, was the occasion for a riot between white and colored voters. Knives and pistols were freely used. Quite a number of persons were shot, out and injured. One colored man, who is thought, of his injuries, and several others are regarded dangerously wounded. A military company was telegraphed for to Norfolk, as there were indications of a fresh outbreak.

News of the Day.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday communications in response to Mr. Howe's resolution of April 16th, calling for information in regard to the charges against Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court of the parish of New Orleans, and his liabilities arising under his administration of the office of collector of internal revenues and assistant treasurer at New Orleans, and as to the measures which have been taken by the government to enforce the same. The records of the Attorney General's office show that Whitaker was tried for embezzling public moneys and found not guilty. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter in compliance with the resolution, says that a suit is now pending against him in his collection account for \$11,182.06. The amount of the original deficit was \$1,076,797.29, which has been reduced to \$680,891.53.

Herbert W. Otis, with four other men and one woman, has been arrested at Boston charged with being concerned in the removal of a safe from the house of Ephraim Otis in South Scituate, last Monday night, and robbing it of thirty thousand dollars in bonds. Herbert W. Otis is a nephew of the party robbed, and a member of the firm of Merriell, Billings & Otis, druggists, of Boston, a concern which recently failed. He is supposed to have concocted the plan of the robbery. The plunder has been recovered.

The Pensacola and Louisville Railroad was sold yesterday under foreclosure, and was purchased by J. F. Sullivan, holder of the first mortgage, amounting to \$600,000. He is the President of the Pensacola Railroad Company, to whom the franchise and property of the old company have been transferred. The price paid was \$50,000 for the road, and from ten to twenty-five cents per acre for the land owned by the Company.

In Boston, yesterday, Judge Holt issued a decree allowing the receivers of the Mercantile Savings Bank to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. The Savings Bank commissioners applied for a restrictive order to the Bristol County Savings Bank of Taunton, to-day, permitting the payment of 15 per cent, of the amount of deposits during the first six months and 15 per cent, during the second six months.

The New York Coaching Club's coach Tally Ho, from Philadelphia, reached New York yesterday evening, driving up in front of the Hotel Brunswick at ten minutes to six o'clock. Fifth avenue was thronged with private carriages, and over 2,500 persons greeted the arrival. On the route up Broadway and Fifth Avenue the coaching party were lustily cheered.

O'Donovan Rossa, says the last raid on Canada was the ruin of Fenianism, and that to strike England through Canada would do Ireland no good. He pronounces the stories from Buffalo of a contemplated raid without foundation. Gen. Thomas F. Bourke and other prominent leaders make like assertions.

Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher of the Thirtieth New York Regiment, will appear in uniform and on horseback on Decoration day, and is to deliver an oration in Brooklyn. Next Sunday he will preach to the members of the regiment.

Rev. W. D. Morgan, pastor of the 3d Baptist Church of North Stoughton, Conn., was thrown from a wagon early this morning and instantly killed. He was returning from a Masonic meeting.

A fire at Leetonia, O., this morning, destroyed thirty thousand dollars worth of property, consisting principally of machinery and stock of the Graton Furnace Company and freight cars. Insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in session at Woodstock, Vermont, has expelled the Rev. E. D. Hopkins from the ministry and membership of the Church on account of the charges of forgeries brought against him.

A dispatch from the Coast Survey party at the summit stations, Sierra Nevada, to the Academy of Science of San Francisco, says the transit of Mercury was completely observed yesterday.

Plymouth church last night resolved to turn over to the examining committee members who have been absent three years; which means that Mrs. Tilton is to be dropped.

About 60 colored laborers of Washington have promised to go to Brazil to work on a railroad now being built there. They expect to sail from Philadelphia this week.

Hard crabs sell for five cents a dozen at Annapolis. The indications are that soft crabs will be plentiful.

Marshall & Co's. organ factory, in Milwaukee, Wis., was burned this morning. Loss, between \$25,000 and \$40,000.

The celebrated race horse Lamington dropped dead yesterday, at Chestnut Hill, Pa. Lamington was 26 years old.

Geo. K. Davis, real estate broker, Portland, Me., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are \$160,000.

The municipal elections in North Carolina yesterday resulted generally in favor of the democrats.

Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Tribune says:—"The sale of 41 per cent bonds by the syndicate is now averaging \$1,250,000 a day. It is stated by members of the syndicate that the demand from all parts of the country, especially in the West, for this issue of government bonds, for investment, is great, that it is difficult to keep a supply on hand to meet it. Last Thursday the June option of five million dollars was issued, and it is stated that nearly the entire amount has been disposed of. Yesterday the syndicate subscribed for an additional five million dollars in anticipation of the option for July, making twenty-five million already called for under the contract of April 11th for fifty million dollars. A member of the syndicate said yesterday that with the present average daily sales of over one million dollars, it would become necessary to call for another five million before the close of the present week, which would anticipate the August option. The sale of the entire fifty million dollars before July was assured. Chicago was drawing largely on the syndicate for 41 per cent bonds, and a brisk demand came from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other western cities. The heavy sales of 41 per cent bonds did not interfere with the popular loan of 4 per cent, and Chicago was ordering the latter from New York in preference to patronizing the sub-treasury at that city, thus saving from three to four days in the delivery of the bonds. It is estimated that sales of United States bonds of all issues yesterday aggregated \$2,250,000, of which nearly \$1,300,000 were 41 per cent and \$250,000 four per cent."

Meteorological.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The month of April, just past, has been an unusual one. The mean temperature has been higher and the barometer lower than any April for the past ten years; mean temperature for the month 59.30; mean of the barometer 29.51 in.; the mean for the whole year being about 57.75; mean for the month is almost invariably between 59.00 and 59.50 inches. The mean temperature for April, 1871, was 58.35; 1872, 57.75; 1873, 56.58; 1874, 55.04; 1875, 48.05; 1876, 51.19; 1877, 54.79; thus April, 1878, was 8° higher than 1871, and nearly 10° higher than any other April since that time, except in 1877. 59.73; 1872, 59.73; 1873, 59.65; 1874, 58.26; 1875, 58.76; 1876, 59.73; 1877, 59.70; and in 1878 only 29.51 inches; and notwithstanding the low range of barometer there was only about 2.75 inches of rain. The warmest day was on the 23d—85°; the coldest morning was on the 8th and 8th—each 45°. We had four thunder storms during the month.

Accotink, Va. C. GILLENHAM.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Advices from Adrianople and Philippopolis of the 2d instant report continued fighting about Haskai, in which district twenty one Mohammedan villages have been destroyed, the Russians laying the blame on the Bulgarians and the Bulgarians laying it on the Russians.—There have been many arrests at Adrianople among the Bulgarians accused of complicity in the destruction of the Turkish villages. The insurgents have not yet descended into the plain farther west than Haskai, but the Pomaks (Bulgarians who have been converted to Islamism) of the Dridalira Valley co operate with the main body of the insurgents, furnishing a contingent and holding the mountain passes.

To counteract this movement a Russian force is marching from Sophia. In the south the insurgents have taken Rahova and other places. Thirty-eight wounded Russians have been brought to Philippopolis. The main body of the insurgents is estimated at 30,000, exclusive of scattered bands. Information reaches us that many Greeks have joined, and that there is a communication between the leaders and the insurgent bands of Thessaly, which seems credible when it is remembered that the Greek insurrection was anti-Slav rather than anti-Turk. There seems also reason to expect that a strong Albanian contingent will join the insurrection.

The British consuls have induced the insurgents and leaders to Macedonia to accept the terms as the Thessalians. The volunteers will retain their arms and return to Greece on board an English man of war or by land. The native insurgents will retain their arms and return to their homes.

The Austrian embassy denies that Austrian troops are concentrating on the Bosnian frontier. It is declared that Austria will not occupy Bosnia without the consent of the Porte.

The Servians have established a strong military post at Kustendil, on the Mitrovica and Salonica railways. Nine thousand Mohammedan armaments, posted on the mountains, impede communication with Old Serbia by the frequent raids they make, committing great atrocities in the Servian villages. A force will be immediately sent against them.

The negotiations in regard to Shumla and Varna continue, but the Russians do not insist at present on the evacuation of Batum.

There is reason to believe that the Turks will raise a series of fresh difficulties concerning the San Stefano treaty.

Two hundred insurgent prisoners and sixty wounded Russians have arrived at the Danube from south of the Balkans. Some of the Russians state that the insurgents have had several successes. Twelve hundred Russians left Papan on Saturday and recrossed the Danube. Supplies are being hurried southward.

A Russian correspondent writes from Craiova that the Russian government is said to owe the company virtualizing the army 20,000,000 roubles. The company must suspend unless paid immediately.

A dispatch from Vienna says the insurgents seem to have entirely disappeared from the Maritza Valley, but it is unknown whether they have been driven back or are merely concentrating to resist large Russian reinforcements.

A Vienna correspondent says the main points now under negotiation are the limits of Bulgaria and proposed modification in Asia Minor.—England objects to the extension of Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea, and France warmly supports her. Russia proposed to make important concessions to Austria, but Count Andrassy replied that he must defer any decision until the meeting of the congress. The famine in northeast Russia is increasing.

The British Parliament reopened yesterday after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said: "I can only say that negotiations with Russia continue. It would be highly disadvantageous to the public interest to discuss them now."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt queried the right of the government to employ Indian troops without the consent of Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote defended the act as constitutional, being merely a movement of troops from one part to another part of the Empire. "The government," he said, "did not publish the news, and did not expect it to become public so soon. The government's policy still is to obtain an amicable settlement, but it may be disappointed. It therefore feels that it is its duty to take precautions. The expenses of the Indian troops will be borne by the Imperial Exchequer." He also said he apprehended that they would serve under the Indian military act.

Sir George Campbell, who was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, declared that some regiments which were included in the expeditionary force were unfit to cope with Europeans.

Sir Stafford Northcote remarked that the House would have a full opportunity of passing judgment on the measure when the estimate for the expenses of the expedition was brought forward. A premature disclosure of the government's intentions would cause increased difficulties in regard to the transportation of troops. He adhered to the statement made previous to the recess that the diplomatic situation afforded no additional ground for anxiety.

Mr. Newdegate (Conservative) regretted that the estimates were not presented to the House before the troops were moved.

Mr. Rylands (Liberal) considered that the government had been guilty of a direct suppression of the truth.

Mr. Fawcett (Liberal) declared that if the leaders of the opposition abstained from action he would submit a resolution protesting against the assumption by the executive of authority to employ Indian troops without the consent of Parliament. If the government could take such a step upon their own authority, parliamentary control was meaningless.

A dispatch from Berlin says:—"Count von Bulow, Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, is gazetted as official substitute for Prince Bismarck in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Admiral von Stosch in matters connected with the navy, and Dr. Stephan in the administration of posts and telegraphs."

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Stafford Northcote's statements yesterday evening in the House of Commons are regarded as reassuring. It is also thought that Count Schouvaloff's visit to St. Petersburg cannot be otherwise than helpful to the cause of peace. There is said to be a marked change for the better in Russian public opinion.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The Journal De St. Petersburg says that the proper interpretation to give to Count Schouvaloff's visit to this city is that the Anglo-Russian negotiations have entered a more precise phase.

LONDON, May 7.—Twelve hundred Martini Henri rifles have been ordered to be shipped to Malta immediately, probably for the Indian contingent. It is stated that a national convention will be called in London to protest against war should the Government take further measures likely in the opinion of the Liberals to lead to war. The statements of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last evening, are regarded as reassuring. It is also thought that the visit of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London to St. Petersburg, cannot be otherwise than helpful to the cause of peace as he can explain the temper and views of the English Government and people more effectively than could be done in correspondence. The change in the public opinion of Russia in a peaceful direction is said to be very marked and to be the result of recognition of the serious consequences that would inevitably result from a new war. The Czar is personally directing negotiations with the assistance of Baron Jomini. The Czar's predilections are entirely in favor of peace.

LONDON, May 7.—The Empress of Russia announced in the salon of the Czarskoye on Sunday that an understanding with England was now certain to be reached, and that peace was assured.

Baron Jomini made the same announcement on the evening of the same day to guests in his own house.

It seems to be the general impression that Prince Gortschakoff will not be able to resume the Chanceryship. The present endeavors are stated to be directed to securing such an understanding between England and Russia as will prevent the assembling of the Congress without the certainty of failure. To this end direct communications are passing between the two governments with the view of ascertaining what modifications in Europe and Asia would render the San Stefano treaty acceptable. Without such an understanding there will be no Congress.

Great misery and destitution are said to prevail among the peasants of the Russian governments of Kasan, Viatska, Nijni, Novgorod, Perm and Simbolsk. The local administrations cannot afford relief as the people are unable to pay taxes. Appeals to St. Petersburg and Moscow are made. The statements that the Russian General Todeleben is negotiating with the British Admiral Hornby and the Porte, that he had sent an ultimatum to the Porte, &c., are contradicted. Pending negotiations between St. Petersburg and London General Todeleben is not likely to adopt any course tending to create new complications. He has not met Admiral Hornby who after spending three days with Mr. Lysard returned to Ismid yesterday. His personal opinion is that the fleet should not withdraw beyond Gallipoli. The most important army corps in front of Constantinople is commanded by an Englishman, Baker Pasha, Captain Manthorpe, an Englishman, who is second in command of the Turkish fleet, has just received a decoration from the Sultan.

The statement in a special dispatch from Alexandria in yesterday's London Daily News that Admiral Hornby's fleet is expected at Port Said is obviously premature.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says: "The attempts to create a scare about Russian privateers is done to take the underwriters who continue willing to take any quantity of risks on British hulls at 7 to 10 shillings."

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Contrary to the expectations raised by the recent conciliatory attitude of the papacy, those Prussian priests in receipt of government stipends have been asked by Cardinal Cicerioli, Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacred Council, either to renounce their salaries or to declare their opposition to the Ecclesiastical May laws.

The operatives at Burnley and Padiham, England, have formally offered to return to work at a reduction of wages, coupled with short time. No arrangement, however, has been arrived at. From 6,000 to 7,000 cloth workers in the Holmfield district at Huddersfield have resolved to strike, in consequence of the notice of a reduction of wages. Some of the Burnley masters have peremptorily refused the offer of the operatives to work at reduced wages with short time. A meeting of delegates at Blackburn on Sunday unanimously rejected the idea of offering further compromise to the masters.

A dispatch from Panama says:—"President Trujillo, of the Columbian Union, took his seat on the 1st. His address was very well received, as he indicated that he should govern not by arbitrary power but by constitutional methods. His cabinet contains elements that are antagonistic, and the public would not be surprised to see disagreements and collisions between the members at an early day. An earthquake occurred in Manizales in the early part of the month. Many houses were injured, the church losing a tower. The inhabitants escaped with but slight injuries. The loss is over \$55,000. An epidemic, of what character is not stated, is raging in Medellin, and many are dying, waiting proper attendance."

A special from Galveston, Texas, says an act (tempt was made by the revolutionists to oust the Diaz Government of Chihuahua, but it resulted in a failure. A number of the conspirators are in jail and others fled.

Gen. Grant and his party have left Turin for Dijon and Paris.

Eighty thousand persons visited the Paris Exposition on Sunday.

The Tuilleries are to be rebuilt, at a cost of 4,000,000 francs, and appropriated as a museum of modern art.

Six republicans and two conservatives were returned at the supplemental elections in France on Sunday.

There are 850 cases of smallpox in London, and the disease is pronounced epidemic by the committee of smallpox asylums.

The fire at Manchester is out. It is thought it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$250,000.

Virginia News.

A party of United States revenue officers, ostensibly on a fishing excursion, made a raid upon the moonshiners in Madison county last week. They captured Jas. M. Nichols, Wm. Berry, Silas Wrobley, Henry Uz, Champ Dodson, Oscar McColister, Silas Berry and Stewart Yowell, (the two last named parties making their escape). The raiders had warrants also for the arrest of Albert Woodward, A. A. Powell and Pleasant H. Jenkins, of the same county. Four illicit distilleries, some of which were in operation, were found and destroyed on what is called Ragged mountain, near the dividing line between Madison and Rappahannock counties. The parties arrested were taken to Harrisonburg.

The following parties were issued to Virginia last week:—John Trent, of Mayo Forge, compositions for treating tobacco; George Watt, sr., of Richmond, harrrows. Designs—Samuel Kimberly, of Norfolk, packages. Trademarks—James B. Pace, of Richmond, chewing and smoking tobacco; J. W. and C. G. Holland, of Danville, chewing tobacco; Oliver & Robinson, of Richmond, smoking tobacco.

Judge Christian, of Richmond, upon the application for a mandamus to compel the treasurer to receive coupons at their face value for licenses, stated yesterday that the question came under the case upon which the Court of Appeals is divided, and that he could not decide it.

The catalogue of the University of Virginia shows that there are 363 students this session, of whom 176 are from Virginia and 3 from this city.

Ex-United States Senator John R. Lewis will qualify as Marshal of the Western District of Virginia at the next term of the United States Court at Harrisonburg.

One hundred and sixty-nine colored people were baptised in Richmond last Sunday.

J. D. Imboden, son of Gen. Imboden, died in Charlotte county, last week.

The surrender of Chief Gall and 150 warriors from Sitting Bull's camp, to Lieutenant Baldwin and command on Poplar River, is reported. Gall was one of the worst of the hostile leaders. He has been terribly bitter towards the whites, and his surrender is regarded by General Miles as an important victory.

Two women were killed and one came within an ace of dying in the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum, yesterday, from drinking chloroform. One of them had obtained a bottle of the poison and mistaking it for liquor of some sort, invited the others to join her in drinking it, which they did, with the result stated above.

Searching will discover all things; and to discover as well as remove impurities of the blood, the best blood searcher is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

The Cimbrina.

ELSWORTH, ME., May 7.—No significance need be attached to the fact of agents of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Railroads having visited the Cimbrina. Their only motive in coming sprung from the rumor that the Russians were destined for the Pacific Coast. They could, however, get from the officers no intimation of such a destination, and returned with no more knowledge of the Russian plans than has been already telegraphed. The two men from New York, who are supposed to be agents of the Evans Rids' Company, have been in communication with the officers. They seem to be gentlemen of leisure, quietly lounging on the piazza of the hotel. There was a rumor that a British steamer had been seen outside, but it proves upon investigation to be unfounded. No such steamer has been seen by anybody. The only trace of British espionage is the lonely vice consul who is the most lonesome man on the island. The feeling here is so intensely pro Russian that no one seems inclined to talk with the Englishman, and he spends his time standing upon the pier or following the officers about. He can learn nothing and depends for news upon the Associated Press dispatches. In conversation he expressed some surprise that the American government did not have a cutter here on the watch. The fact is, however, there is nothing to watch. There is a German steamer, flying the German flag, lying at anchor with nothing else than passengers on board. It is a matter of demonstration that the steamer has no arms, and no ammunition of any kind on board. The agent has been about in every part of the vessel, and nothing contraband could have escaped his notice. Moreover the ship is very high in the water, and in the hold has only coal and provisions, scarcely enough indeed for ballast. The ship's papers show the Russians to be merely passengers. The cabin passengers are styled "pleasure travellers," and the steerage passengers are classed as "tradesmen." They are all young men. Capt. Griffenburger being the oldest, and he is only 45. Among other prominent officers are Count Alexieff, Lieut. Arelan, Baron Ungersleben, M. Ivahoff, M. Slavinsky and M. Pavloff. Capt. Badenhausen claims that he is exempt from seizure in case war is declared, as he is not carrying soldiers or sailors, but passengers exclusively.

The officers have recently been making inquiries about the harbor of Portland, especially whether it has water enough and can be easily entered and quitted. This, however, is thought to be solely intended to divert attention. Capt. Badenhausen has inquired if the custom laws of this country require a ship to clear for any particular port, foreign or domestic, and seemed annoyed when told that they did. The ship has no clearance from a Baltic port naming a port of destination. The officers receive courteously anybody coming to them with proper introductions. Yesterday they entertained at lunch on board Rev. Mr. Ropes and wife, of Elsworth, and a few others. Mr. Ropes was born in Russia, and is the son of the famous Russian merchant. He was received by the Russian officers with warm cordiality and talked freely with them. They gave no hint, however, of plans. Indeed, it is more and more apparent that they are waiting orders. Count Alexieff, one of the Russian officers on the Cimbrina, left on the steamer Lewiston yesterday afternoon. He said he was to visit Boston.

Government Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865 and consols of 1865. The call is for five million dollars, of which three millions are coupons and two millions registered bonds.—The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury Department on and after the 6th day of August next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the description of the bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1st, 1865, namely: \$50 No. 53,001 to No. 56,000; \$100 No. 90,001 to No. 95,000; \$500 No. 63,001 to No. 66,001; \$1,000 No. 114,401 to No. 120,900. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, as follows: \$50 No. 1,901 to No. 1,950; \$100 No. 15,201 to No. 15,700; \$500 No. 9,201 to No. 9,350; \$1,000 No. 30,101 to No. 30,900; \$5,000 No. 3,301 to No. 3,450; \$10,000 No. 15,508 to No. 15,730.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions to the four per cent loan upon the same terms offered to the public in July, 1877, namely, subscribers upon a deposit of two per cent, will be allowed ninety days to complete payment. At the expiration of the ninety days the bonds will be issued upon receipt of ninety eight per cent. of principal and interest accrued to that date, and one-fourth of one per cent, commission on all subscriptions for \$1,000 and over will be allowed.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.—The planet Mercury passed between the earth and the sun yesterday from the east to the west. These transits of Mercury occur at intervals of three, seven and ten years, the last one being in 1868, and the one before in 1861. The next one will occur in 1881. There is a regularity in the intervals between each, but none in the transits themselves. The transit yesterday or the "transit of 1878," as it will be known in the future, furnished exceptional advantages for astronomical observations, the passage of the planet between the earth and the sun occupying the time from 10.04 in the morning until 5.34 in the afternoon, being the longest period of time so occupied in a hundred years. The time usually occupied is only about three hours.

It is expected observations by yesterday's labor will ascertain definitely the exact position of Mercury in relation to the sun and earth, the exact diameter of Mercury which is not now well known, and the motion of Mercury in its orbit around the sun. The supposition that the calculation of the transit will aid in ascertaining more definitely the distance from the earth to the sun is erroneous. What is expected to ascertain will, it is thought, also decide the correctness or incorrectness of Le Verrier's theory, that there is another planet between Mercury and the sun. In one of his calculations that astronomer concluded that there were certain irregularities in the motion of Mercury, which he supposed to have been due to the presence of some other disturbing body intervening between it and the sun. Once it was thought that his supposition had been verified, and this disturbed body was called Vulcan. Subsequently Le Verrier thought he might be mistaken, and inclined somewhat to the opinion of other astronomers that a mistake in his figures had caused what he had ascribed to irregularities in Mercury's motion. He never, however, wholly abandoned his idea that there is an intervening planet. This theory will be verified or disproved by yesterday's observation, and the result is one of great interest to the astronomical world.

Photographs were taken of the sun and Mercury in their various positions.

Apprehensions are felt that the trouble in the coalmines near Belleville, Ill., where nearly four thousand miners are on a strike, will end in scenes of violence, and this feeling has been greatly aggravated by the discovery that communistic agents from St. Louis have been out among the miners, counselling them to remain firm and enforce their rights.

TO ARRIVE—BERRY BOXES AND CRATES at

my 2 HERBERT BRYANTS, No. 25 King street.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS in stock at HERBERT BRYANTS, No. 25 King street.

my 2 30 BBL'S REFINED SUGARS bought at the decline.

my 6 G. M. RAMSAY.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.
SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, presented a memorial requesting that any company be permitted to construct a telegraph cable between this and any foreign country.

Memorials in favor of the passage of the bill to place General Shields on the retired army list, with the rank of Brigadier General, were referred.

A joint resolution restricting the number of emigrants from China to this country was favorably reported.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

The House bill to prohibit the further retirement of United States legal tender notes by the Secretary of the Treasury was called up by Mr. Cookrell for the purpose of having it read a second time, but objection being made, the ayes and noes were taken, resulting in the Senate agreeing to take up the bill—ayes 32, noes 25.

The bill was then read a second time by a vote of—ayes 34, noes 23.

Mr. Morrill moved to refer the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cookrell objected to the reference.